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In spite of their past failures, mothers' pensions have come to stay and the problem before us is more efficient administration. The program for preventing unemployment follows standard lines of thought, but the author also adds the features of a proposed unemployment-prevention law recently introduced into the Wisconsin legislature. The book does not deal with the problem of disaster relief which it seems should have been entitled to a chapter. Nor do we find a discussion of endowments or community trust funds. Furthermore, the discussion of sterilization omits reference to the interesting developments in California in recent years.

The strength of the book culminates in an able discussion of a preventive program. No modern text on this subject would be complete if it did not place emphasis on this point. The program as outlined aims not only to prevent poverty but other social ills as well. There are chapters on a number of very important subjects. Our health program must be socialized and a system of compulsory health insurance should eventually be adopted. Increasing emphasis must also be placed on a program of health education. The compact chapter on Socialized Neighborliness presents the function and opportunity of the social settlement, and Socialized Religion has long since deserved a chapter in books which outline a plan of social improvement. Socialized Property brings to the student an understanding of the limitations that may wisely be placed on the institution of private property. In addition the function of education, recreation, and efficient government in improving our social life is outlined. The author recognizes that the increase of population is a serious factor and needs to be controlled but he deals rather cautiously with a projected program. Many will regret the omission of a chapter dealing with other phases of the economic program necessary for the prevention of dependency. They are not covered adequately in the chapter on Socialized Property.

The book is adapted for use in college and university classes. The array of topics included and the volume of subject-matter make it a valuable guide for the student. It is one of a few books that can be used for this purpose and because of its organization and scope it should command a leading place. Its omissions are relatively minor and can be supplemented by the competent teacher.

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NEW BOOKS

DEVINE, E. T. and BRANDT, L. *American social work in the twentieth century.* (New York: The Frontier Press. 1921. Pp. 62.)

"Expanded from an article contributed by the authors to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*"

- KELSO, R. W. *The history of public poor relief in Massachusetts, 1620-1920.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1922. Pp. 200. \$2.50.)
- KERBY, W. J. *The social mission of charity; a study of points of view in Catholic charities.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xv, 196.)
- SLINGERLAND, W. H. *Child welfare work in Colorado; a study of public and private agencies and institutions, and conditions of service, in the care of dependent, delinquent and defective children.* Extension series no. 43. (Boulder, Colo.: Univ. of Colorado. 1922. Pp. viii, 174.)
- SPRINGER, E. M. *Children deprived of parental care: a study of children taken under care by Delaware agencies and institutions.* Children's Bureau pub. no. 81. (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Office, Supt. Docs. 1921. Pp. 96.)
- WATSON, F. D. *The charity organization movement in the United States.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. \$3.50.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

The Consumers' Coöperative Movement. By SYDNEY and BEATRICE WEBB. (London: Longmans, Green & Company. 1921. Pp. xv, 504. \$6.50.)

This most recent volume from the Webbs is by far the most complete and satisfactory statement yet made of what we understand by consumers' coöperation. It is the work of ardent, life-long friends of the movement, but there are warnings and admonitions in plenty, even criticism all the more severe because of the authors' outright championship of the cause.

In six long chapters—nearly 500 pages in all—we are given, first, enough historic detail to interpret later developments: the rise of federal institutions—wholesalers, banking, and insurance; the strife over the employees and their relation to consumers' administration; the hopeful yet disturbing issues arising from the war; remedial defects and shortcomings; and finally much acute speculation as to the future. Thirty years of intensive work on trade unions, coöperation, labor-copartnership and local government precede this final survey. No one should welcome it more than those who oppose socialism. Never has the socialist objective been outlined with more lucidity or with less compromising qualification. The authors maintain that consumers' coöperation is to supersede the capitalist system. This system is toppling as feudalism toppled and fell. Coöperation is to take production and distribution out of the hands of individual profit-makers. The private rent-receiver is to fare no better. We see thus why the authors so cleanly cut out labor copartnership, coöperative credit banks, together with producers' associations like those of Denmark and Sir Horace Plunkett. They do not undervalue these, but will not have them an integral part of the consumers' movement. This latter pro-